

liver, fig. 17 *ca.c.*, and, from fig. 15, we see that the membrane which separates this space from the peritoneal cavity passes partly internally to the kidneys and partly outside them, so that it represents more than the peritoneum. Also, from fig. 14, that it is not correct to say that the membrane referred to excludes the kidneys from the peritoneal cavity, in which lie the genital glands, for the posterior portion of the kidney lies distinctly within this latter cavity.

#### 4. Descriptions of new Species of the Coleopterous Family *Erotylidæ*. By Rev. H. S. GORHAM, F.Z.S.

[Received November 11, 1889.]

(Plate LXI.)

The following descriptions are to some extent supplementary to my paper on the Erotylidæ read before the Society in 1883 (see P. Z. S. 1883, p. 75).

The types are either in my own collection or in that of Mr. E. Armitage, R.A.; a few of the specimens are also contained in the Cambridge collection formed by the late Mr. Crotch, whose MS. name I have retained for the first species here described; it was, however, placed in *Episcapha*, the specimen being hardly well enough preserved for critical examination.

##### 1. *TRIPLATOMA VARIA*, sp. nov. (Plate LXI. fig. 1.)

*Elongata, subparallela, nigra, rufo-maculata, subnitida; vertice, prothoraceis utrinque macula arcuata; elytris fasciis tribus dentatis, prima per ramum cun basi conjuncta rufis; corpore subtus rufo piceoque variegato, femoribus infra rufo-maculatis.*

*Long. 17 millim.*

*Hab.* Malacca, Penang (*coll. Crotch and E. Armitage*).

Head closely but distinctly punctured; antennæ with the third joint not much enlarged at the tip, the fourth to the eighth joints longer than broad. The thorax transverse, very finely and thickly punctured, smooth and shining, the front angles a little prominent, the sides almost straight, the front as wide as the base; hind angles rectangular. Elytra smooth, with fine serially punctured striæ and flat interstices, or very obsoletely subsulcate. The red markings are a broad spot on vertex of the head, a mark somewhat like a Hebrew letter *Caph* on each side of the thorax, the open side outwards, one corner reaching the front angle, the other prolonged towards the base.

On the elytra are three irregular fasciæ, much as in *T. gestroi*, Bedel, but less dentate; the first with a ramus to the base forms a sort of ring enclosing the shoulder, except on the costal side, the second arcuate, the third is near the apex; none of them approach nearer the suture than the first stria. The epipleuræ have a spot at the base, and one on each side of the metasternum and of each ventral segment are red.

*T. varia* is allied to, but amply distinct from, *T. gestroi*; it is smaller, smoother, the thorax is shorter, but it will fall into the

same section as proposed by Bedel, having the epipleuræ with a fine marginal stria. The absence of any central red mark on the thorax will serve to distinguish it from *T. cypræa*, Bedel, as well as the thorax not being at all opaque.

I have only seen three examples of this species; it was labelled "*varia*" by Mr. Crotch, but was not described. It is in Mr. Armitage's collection. None of the specimens have any pilose dots on the abdomen, and are perhaps all females.

### 2. EPISCAPHA ANNULATA. (Plate LXI. fig. 2.)

*Engis annulata*, Macleay, *Annulosa Javanica*, p. 42; ed. Lequien, p. 150; Lacord. Mon. Erotyl. p. 61; *nec* Crotch, Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 407.

By assuming that the original describer passed over in silence certain characters, Lacordaire suggests, and Mr. Crotch had "no doubt," he referred to the species described by Lacordaire as *Episcapha oculata*. I think, on the contrary, the insect shown in our Plate fully coincides with Macleay's description. It is, however, rare in collections, the specimen figured being the only example I have seen; it was given me by Mr. W. L. Distant, and is probably from Java.

### 3. TRIPLAX VITTIPENNIS, sp. nov. (Plate LXI. fig 3.)

*Oblongo-ovata, ferruginea, crebre subtiliter punctata; elytris profundius punctato-striatis, interstitiis crebre punctulatis, nigris, vitta lata mediana rufa; antennarum clava fusca.*

*Long. 5 millim.*

*Hab.* Africa, Zanzibar, Mhonda, Ouzigoua [*Hacquard*].

*Var. a. Capite superne nigro-piceo, elytrorum vittis ad apicem usque productis.*

*Hab.* Liberia, Junk River (*Stampfi*) (Mus. Leyden).

In this species the tibiæ are rather strongly widened, but not much so as to make me think it need at present be removed from *Triplax*. The head and thorax are pale blood-red, thickly and evenly punctured, the sides of the latter narrow a little to the front, and are a little rounded and very finely margined; both the front and hind angles are distinct, but not at all prominent, the front margin is nearly straight, the base is very evenly and gently bisinuate. The elytra are very evenly narrowed from the base towards the apex, each with eight distinct striæ with numerous punctures; the striæ unite in pairs near the apex, thus the fifth and sixth unite, and the sutural with the marginal one. The interstices are flat, except near the humeral callus, and are thickly punctate. The suture is black as far as the third stria and the margins including the epiplenra externally to the seventh stria. The underside is strongly punctured. I have only seen the two specimens, one from each locality; the one from Zanzibar was given me by Dr. Sharp, and, considering the vast distance between the localities, that from Liberia does not differ more than could be expected in a widely distributed species.

4. *AMBLYSCELIS*<sup>1</sup> *FERRUGINEUS*, sp. nov.

*Elongatus, postice subangustatus, totus ferrugineus, subnitidus, supra crebre subtiliter, infra crebre fortius punctatus; elytris striatis, striis subtilissime crenulatis, interstitiis minute punctatis.*

*Long.* 7½–8 millim.

*Hab.* S. Africa (Natal) (coll. Gorham, Mus. Leyden) (*Finsch*).

Head with the front thickly, the crown more sparsely but more deeply punctured, the front edge of the epistome angularly but not deeply emarginate. The antennæ not reaching the base of the thorax, their club fuscous. Thorax transverse, the disc rather convex and the front angles depressed, finely but thickly punctured. Elytra with the humeral callus more distinct than in *A. natalensis*, Crotch, widest at the base, the interstices flat, except near the callus, where the striæ are deeper. The legs are as in *A. natalensis*, the thighs rather stout and compressed, the tibiæ very strongly triangularly widened near the apex, and setose externally at this part. Episterna and sides of the metasternum rather strongly punctate. No abdominal lines.

I received about a dozen specimens of this insect from the Rev. Canon Fowler, who obtained them from Boncard's collections; also one specimen communicated from Mr. Ritsema.

5. *BRACHYSPHENUS* *EGENSIS*, sp. nov. (Plate LXI. fig. 8.)

*Oblongo-ovatus, parum convexus, pallide castaneus, nitidus; elytris nigris, tenuiter flavo-marginatis, sutura et limbo laterali angustius fuscis, distincte punctato-striatis; antennis fuscis, articulis tribus basi pedibusque rufis.*

*Long.* 8 millim.

*Hab.* Amazons, Ega (*Bates*); Guiana, Cayenne (*Reiche*; coll. Crotch).

Head and thorax very even and nearly smooth, yet not glabrous, owing to being very finely alutaceous and with indistinct stellate punctuation; the latter is at the base twice as wide as long, narrower in front; the sides rounded, the excavation in front rather deep and its base straight; prosternum much compressed, so as to be distinctly carinate in front, yet not projecting. Elytra widest a very little below the base, narrowed to the apex, the black discoidal plagia extending very evenly from the second to the seventh stria; beyond which, on the yellow margin, there is only the least trace of an eighth stria, near the apex usually about eight punctures. Metasternal and abdominal lines are distinct, the former long and reflexed but fine.

Two specimens in Mr Armitage's collection, and two in the Cambridge collection. May be placed next *B. cordiger*.

6. *BRACHYSPHENUS* *UCAYALENSIS*, sp. nov. (Plate LXI. fig. 6.)

*Oblongo-ovatus, rubidus, verticis puncto thoracisque punctis decem nigris; elytris nigris, juxta scutellum macula angusta Amblyscelis, Gorham, Notes from the Leyden Museum, vol. x. 1888, p. 144.*

*fasciisque duabus denticulatis, una mediana ad suturam interrupta, una subapicali arcuata luteis; antennis articulis duobus primis exceptis, tibiis tarsisque nigro-fuscis.*

*Long.* 12 millim.

*Hab.* Peru, R. Ucayali (*Bartlett*).

*Var. prothorace nigro-marginato, punctis duobus externis cum margine conjunctis, elytris macula parva humerali et epipleuris basi fulvis.*

*Hab.* Amazons (*Bates*).

Head and thorax forming a nearly even semicircle in front, the latter being excised deeply, but not widely, for the reception of the former, both of a uniform rich orange-red; in the typical examples from Ucayale only the extreme limb, and this so narrowly as not to be apparent, is blackish. The ten spots are placed, four transversely in front, and six in a row behind these, the three on each side being arcuate, the four central ones forming a square. The scutellum is either rufous or pitchy. The elytra are evenly punctate-striate, the rows of punctures very finely impressed, the interstices smooth and shining. The underside wholly of the rich red colour of the head and thorax. The metasternal and abdominal lines both very fine and short. The prosternum is compressed, forming a blunt keel, a very little prominent in front. The elytral fasciæ are yellow, the basal markings more orange-coloured. The first fascia commences rather before the middle of the margin, but is oblique, reaching the suture about the middle; it has two or three irregular teeth on each side. The epipleuræ are quite black in the typical examples. The legs are of the body-colour, with black tibiæ and tarsi; in the variety the tibiæ are rufous at their tips.

In the Amazons specimens the limb of the thorax is more distinctly black, and on the middle of the front has a triangular black spot, and on the base three such spots attached to it, the two exterior discoidal spots also being united, so that the six remaining spots form two equilateral triangles; the wide concave part of the epipleura is yellow. Four specimens of the typical form from Mr. E. Bartlett, and two of the variety from Crotch's collection, and two others from the Amazons in the collection of E. Armitage, Esq.

7. BRACHYSPHENUS BISTRIFOLIATUS, sp. nov. (Plate LXI. fig. 5.)

*Late ovatus, ater, nitidus; elytris perobsolete punctato-striatis, singulis macula magna trifoliata basali, fasciæque lata, ad suturam interrupta, pone medium aurantiacis.*

*Long.* 13 millim.

*Hab.* Peru, Chancamayo (*Buckley*).

Labrum and palpi yellow; head and thorax smooth, the latter glabrous, twice as wide as long at the base, the front narrower, the basal median lobe nearly covers the scutellum; prosternum compressed, the apex of the process wrinkled. Elytra with red epipleuræ, but the limb very narrowly black. The markings are peculiar; the basal one is like three irregularly shaped red spots

united, the exterior one being in one instance disunited. The merest rudiments of punctures or striæ remain. The scutellum is depressed at the base to receive the lobe of the thorax. It is difficult to compare this with any other species. It is, I think, best placed next *B. distinctus*.

8. BRACHYSPHENUS BATESI, sp. nov. (Plate LXI. fig. 7.)

*Breviter oblongus, fere ellipticus, aterrimus, glaber; elytris dimidio basali flavis, fasciis tribus e maculis irregularibus nigris formatis, prima basali valde undulata, secunda maculas quatuor punctiformes præbente, tertia e strigis sex obliquis plerumque constituta in singulis elytris.*

*Long.* 10–11 millim.

*Hab.* Amazons (*Bates*).

The form of this species is unusually convex; it is oblong, almost evenly wide before and behind, the extremity of the elytra being a little more pointed than the front. The surface is quite smooth in two specimens, in two others there is on the elytra very obsolete serial punctuation. The wavy fasciæ on the yellow part of the elytra are variable, being very often formed, in the basal one, of two inverted V's, thus  $\Lambda\Lambda$ , with a dot external and a linear mark internal to them. In the third fascia there are three V's inverted, but the linear spots are often all disunited; the margin of the black apical half is tridentate on each elytron. This is one of many beautiful species of Erotylidæ brought by Mr. H. W. Bates from the Amazons which have hitherto escaped recognition. Two specimens in Crotch's collection and two in that of E. Armitage, Esq. It should be placed after *B. musicalis*.

9. BRACHYSPHENUS INCAS, sp. nov. (Plate LXI. fig. 4.)

*Breviter ovatus, niger; elytris tenuiter geminato-striato-punctatis, fasciis duabus ad suturam interruptis, una basali, una pone medium, epipleurisque flavis.*

*Long.* 11 millim.

*Hab.* Peru, Chancamayo.

This insect resembles rather closely *B. bizonatus*, Crotch, and is allied to it by the geminate series of punctures and by the yellow epipleuræ; it differs from it in being less convex, and by the form of the yellow fasciæ, which are not so broad; the anterior one is basal and is notched on its apical side, so as to appear somewhat arcuate; the postmedial fascia is irregular on both its sides (but not dentate), rather narrower near the suture. The epipleuræ are yellow except in the apical quarter, and, as usual, the entire extremely narrow limb of the margin is black.

This species also somewhat resembles *B. epipleuralis*, Crotch; the geminate series of punctures will separate it. No metasternal nor abdominal lines are present. Three specimens, in my own collection.

## 10. BRACHYSPHENUS MUTABILIS, sp. nov.

*Oblongus, elytris gibbosis, late rufus; antennis, corpore infra, pedibus elytrorumque maculis duabus subquadratis nigris, elytris distincte punctato-striatis.*

*Long. 12 millim.*

*Hab.* Peru, Chancamayo (*Buckley*).

Like *B. glyptoderus*, but differently shaped; the thorax is wider and has the sides much more rounded; the elytra are much more convex, their surface (as well as that of the thorax) is smoother, but with the series of punctures more distinctly impressed; the scutellum is black in one example, reddish in another; the underside is black, excepting the head, which is wholly red, the sides of the thorax, the two apical segments, and a spot in the middle of two segments preceding them. The coxæ and the trochanters are pitchy red. The thorax in one example has a spot on the front margin, four small ones transversely placed, and three linear basal marks, but all nearly obliterated. This insect is no doubt subject to variation, but, from its form and the smooth surface, is distinct from *B. glyptoderus*.

## 11. BRACHYSPHENUS PERVERSUS, sp. nov.

*Ater, glabratus; elytris singulis seriebus quinque punctorum postice abbreviatis, externe punctis nonnullis confuse dispersis; flavis, sutura, limbo laterali tenuiter plagiisque magna in singulis suturæ adjuncta nigris, abdomine castaneo-rufo.*

*Long. 12 millim.*

*Hab.* Colombia, Medellin.

This species resembles no other that I am acquainted with except *Acronotus annularis*. If the yellow ring of that species were obliterated just behind the scutellum the pattern of the elytra would be nearly similar. The head and thorax are, however, entirely jet-black. The structure of the prosternum is, moreover, that of *Sternolobus*. The sterna, legs, epipleuræ, and limb of the elytra are black; the abdomen chestnut-red, without spots or clouds. The form of the insect is almost exactly that of *Acronotus*; the elytra, however, are rather more convex than in *A. annularis*.

## 12. AULACOCILUS MOLUCCANUS, sp. nov.

*Late ovatus, nigro-subcærulescens, glaber, nitidissimus, pedibus abdomineque castaneis, elytris convexis.*

*Long. 7 millim.*

*Hab.* New Guinea.

*Var. immaturus? piceus, corpore infra dilutiore.*

*Hab.* Mysol (*coll. Armitage*).

Head smooth, excepting the epistome, which is rather thickly punctured; antennæ pitchy black, the apex of the club and the basal joint paler, the third joint distinctly elongate, the fourth to the seventh bead-shaped, the eighth transverse; palpi pitchy red. The thorax is, at the base, more than twice as wide as long, the base

bisinate, the sides narrowed to the front, neatly and distinctly thickened and a little rounded-in to the front angles, which are acute; the front margin scarcely emarginate, nearly straight. The elytra are strongly convex, evenly ovate, very narrowly margined, with a slight fossa near the middle of their margin, in which are two or three obsolete traces of punctures, indicating the marginal stria. Underside smooth, the legs, including the coxæ, chestnut-red; the prosternum very wide, in front forming a small, not prominent point, from which to the base it forms an equilateral triangle between the coxæ; mesosternum short and transverse, but quite distinct; all these with the rest of the body, except the abdomen and the epipleuræ, are nearly black in the New-Guinea specimen, but in the one from Mysol they are only a little darker than the legs and abdomen; this is, however, obviously due to the less matured condition of this specimen. This is an aberrant species, if it is really an *Aulacochilus*; it is, however, best so placed till the acquisition of more specimens enables dissections to be made. For the specimen from New Guinea I am indebted to Dr. Sharp.

13. *ÆGITHUS ARMITAGEI*, sp. nov.

*Oblongo-ovatus, valde convexus, niger, brunneo-picescens, nitidus; elytris flavis, sutura tenuiter et tertia parte apicali nigris, gemellato-striatis.*

*Long. 7-10 millim.*

*Hab.* Amazons, Ega.

This is a very distinct species of *Ægithus*, its nearest ally perhaps being *A. dichrous*, Crotch; it is, however, less hemispherical and less convex than that species; it is also somewhat allied to *A. discoideus*, Gorham, a species found in Costa Rica.

Head and thorax pitchy black with black margins; antennæ rufous as far as the fifth joint. Scutellum pitchy black. Elytra quite smooth, excepting a sutural and three pairs of discoidal striæ, formed of minute points very faintly impressed. The sutural stria vanishes before the middle, and the discoidal striæ on entering the black apical third. Epipleura coloured with the upper surface, limb narrowly black. Underside and legs pitchy.

Two specimens in the collection of E. Armitage, Esq., R.A.

14. *ÆGITHUS BARTLETTI*, sp. nov. (Plate LXI. figs. 9, 9 a.)

*Fere hemisphæricus, niger, nitidus, sublævis; elytris punctis dispersis, et in seriebus subgeminatis sat distinctis impressis, maculis tribus magnis luteis, duabus basalibus, una transversa subapicali.*

*Long. 10 millim.*

*Hab.* East Peru (Bartlett).

Very convex, but rather more oblong than hemispherical, shining black and smooth, excepting the elytra, which have each three double series of small but distinct punctures, which are, however, irregular and becoming confused here and there with other dispersed punctures of the same size. The basal luteous spots are of an irregular oblong shape, the external one is continued on the epipleura. The

form of *Æ. bartletti* is that of *Æ. dichrous*, Crotch, but it is rather more oblong.

I have only seen the specimen given me some years ago by Mr. Edward Bartlett, of Maidstone, by whom it was captured, with many fine and new *Erotylidæ*, in Peru.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXI.

- Fig. 1. *Triplatomia varia*, sp. n., p. 613.  
 2. *Episcapha annulata*, p. 614.  
 3. *Triplax vittipennis*, sp. n., p. 614.  
 4. *Brachysphenus incas*, sp. n., p. 617.  
 5. — *bistripoliatus*, sp. n., p. 616.  
 6. — *ucayalensis*, sp. n., p. 615.  
 7. — *batesi*, sp. n., p. 617. 7 a. Side view.  
 8. — *egensis*, sp. n., p. 615.  
 9. *Ægithus bartletti*, sp. n., p. 619. 9 a. Side view.

#### 5. Description d'une nouvelle *Locustella* de la Corée.

Par L. TACZANOWSKI, C.M.Z.S.

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#### LOCUSTELLA PLESKEI, sp. nov.

*Locustella fasciolata*, Tacz. P. Z. S. 1888, p. 455.

*L. ochotensi simillima, sed statura majore, rostro multo longiore, colore partium superiorum corporis grisescentiore, plumis dorsalisibus unicoloribus et cauda longiore distinguenda.*

♂ ad. Parties supérieures du corps d'un gris terreux assez foncé, parfaitement unicolore, sans aucune trace de nuance plus foncée au disque des plumes dorsales et du sommet de la tête, et ce n'est qu'au croupion que la couleur est légèrement olivâtre ; plumes alaires concolores au dos sont bordées d'un liseré un peu plus clair que le fond de ces plumes, fin et distinct sous certain jour ; une raie sourcilière d'un gris blanchâtre s'étend depuis les narines jusque sur les côtés du cervix, plus blanchâtre au dessus des yeux, plus grisâtre dans la partie postoculaire et au dessus des lores ; ces derniers traversés par une raie médiane foncée, prolongée en arrière de l'œil sur le dessus des tectrices auriculaires, région auriculaire plus pâle parsemée sur toute la surface de nombreuses stries blanchâtres tout petites : la paupière inférieure garnie d'une bordure blanchâtre très fine. Tout le dessous du corps est blanc, pur sur le milieu du ventre et de la gorge, tandis que sur la région jugulaire et sur la poitrine il est teint d'une nuance grisâtre très légère ; côtés de l'abdomen sont d'un gris semblable à celui du croupion mais plus pâle ; souscaudales grises entourés d'une large bordure ocreux blanchâtre. Queue grise tirant légèrement au cendré dans certaines directions de la lumière, toutes les rectrices, sauf les deux médianes, terminés par une bordure blanchâtre, plus blanche sur la page inférieure, et toutes traversées par une douzaine